THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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EDMUND DEACON, HENRY PETERSON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXXIII. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1854. WHOLE NO. 1712.

Choice Poetry.

LOVE'S FAIRY RING.

BY GERALD MASSEY.

While Titans war with social Jove,
My own sweet wife and I,
We make Elysium in our love,
And let the world go by!
Oh, never hearts beat half so light
With crowned Queen or King!
Oh, never world was half so bright—
As is our fairy-ring,
Dear love!
Our hallowed fairy-ring.

Our world of empire is not large,
But priceless wealth it holds;
A little heaven links marge to marge,
But what rich realms it folds!
And 'scaping from all outer strife
Sits love with folden wing,
A-brood o'er dearer life in life,
Within our fairy-ring,
Dear love!
Our hallowed fairy-ring.

Thou leanest thy true heart on mine,
And bravely bearest up!
Ay mingling Love's most precious wine
In life's most bitter cup!
And evermore the circling hours
New gifts of glory bring;
We live and love like happy flowers
All in our fairy-ring,
Dear love!
Our hallowed fairy-ring.

We've known a many sorrows, sweet!
We've wept a many tears,
And often trod with trembling feet
Our pilgrimage of years.
But when our sky grew dark and wild,
All closer did we cling;
Clouds broke to beauty as you smiled,
Peace crowned our fairy-ring,
Dear love!
Our hallowed fairy-ring.

Away, grim lords of murderdom;
Away, oh Hate and Strife!
Hence revellers, reeling drunken from
Your feast of human life!
Heaven shield our little Garden round
From ills that with them spring,
And never be their footprints found
Within our fairy-ring,
Dear love!
Our hallowed fairy-ring.

Original Novelet.

THE STEP-MOTHER.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY MRS. M. A. DENISON.

KATE ELMWOOD'S JOURNAL.

"Why do you look at me so, Lilly?"

"Oh, because you are so beautiful, and so good, and so everything nice—because I love you so much!"

There spoke affection—partial, but sincere. We were seated round the blazing fire—Lilly, Will, baby-Rose, and I—almost a complete circle; only Hammond is travelling in England, ...

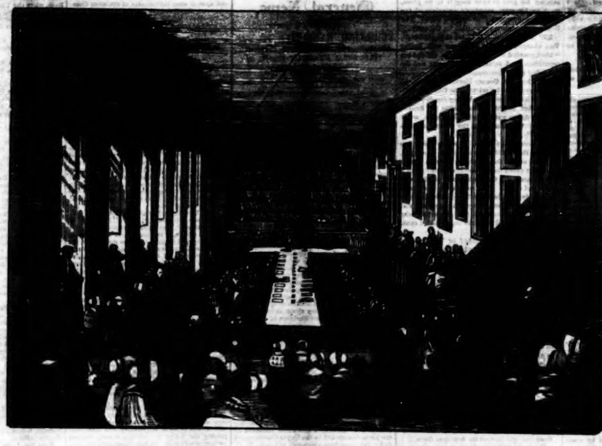
[...]

"... here, will not my sudden removal plead my excuse? Besides, dear Kate, once a husband, and my chances of remaining here in your delightful society are doubled; I think my father would entrust this business to some other person—you shake your head! Promise me you will write to your father, then—write privately. I am sure he will give his free consent."

Kate promised compliance with her lover's earnest request, and then his constrained manner wore off; and when he left her, every suspicion had fled from the mind of his betrothed.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Our Picture Gallery.



HOLYROOD—MEETING OF SCOTTISH PEERS.

The above engraving represents an election of a Peer, to represent the Scottish Peers, in the British House of Lords. ...

Original Sketch.

A REMINISCENCE OF VERSAILLES.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

Early on a soft morning, late in October, I left Paris with a gay party of friends, for Versailles. The country on our route was still lovely with the varied colors and mellowed lights of autumn—the picturesque old towns through which we sped seemed asleep in the still air, while the far landscape, with its woods and vineyards, seemed lazily swimming in the hazy sunlight. All things promised a golden day; but alas! we had scarcely reached the station at Versailles, before there was an ominous ...

SATURDAY
EVENING POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1865.

ALL THE CONTENTS OF THE POST ARE SET UP EXPRESSLY FOR IT, AND IT ALONE. IT IS NOT A MERE REPRINT OF A DAILY PAPER.

TERMS, &c.

The terms of the POST are $2, if paid in advance—$2 50 if not paid in advance. For $5 a copy will be sent to the person getting up the Club, and three additional copies will be sent to the getter up of the Club. Any person having the necessary number of names for a Club, may be certain that it will be sent to them, provided the letter will show their subscription to end at the same time that the Club is to end. We will willingly supply the back numbers if we have them. Our object is to have all the names complete in each Club, and at the same time, and then prevent confusion.

Money for Clubs may be remitted for by subscribers in the city and county.

Subscribers wishing their papers changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it forwarded *to*.

We trust our old friends the Post-Masters, will exert themselves and get large Clubs—as *if they do not feel inclined to take advantage* of our liberal offers themselves, that they will offer our Prospectus to some influential and respectable persons who will be willing to do so.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

Among the contributions to the Post during the year, will be "THE STRAY KITTEN," by MRS. DENISON, author of "HOME PICTURES," &c.—ORIENTAL SKETCHES by GRACE GREENWOOD and by FANNY FERN—MIDDAY, THE AVENUE, and THE FATAL VOW, by MRS. SOUTHWORTH —LETTERS FROM DISTANT LANDS, by MRS. DENISON LETTERS FROM EUROPE by "C. G." and the REV. MR. RICHMOND, &c., &c.

Choice selections from foreign and domestic sources, Engravings, the News, Congressional Reports, &c., &c., shall be given as heretofore.

THE STEP-MOTHER.

We commence the promised novelette, by Mrs. Denison, this week. We think it opens very finely—and this fact to be a very interesting story.

For the comfort and convenience of readers desiring complete tales for a long evening, we may mention that "The Step-Mother" will occupy some four or five—it may be six—numbers.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

The eyes of the whole country are now turned towards the Senate of the United States at Washington, and upon the struggle between the friends and foes of the Nebraska Bill—knowing as that does the power of the Senate, to do as it pleases.

It is evident that, by some means or other, the recent minority in favor of the Nebraska Bill in the House, has been changed into a majority of between two and twenty votes. There is no possibility therefore of the bill being defeated, except by the use of those Republican means of delusion, which the rules of the House afford for the protection of the rights of the minority in extreme cases.

To these means, the proscriptions of Congress other than the Nebraska Bill—unchallenged reported—and up to the time at the present writing, with complete assent. By making privileges, and immunities, and favors, the test that says upon them, a large minority always can overpower an opposing majority, and get control of an obnoxious measure. We say a large minority, for a small minority could easily be fired upon, being under the necessity of keeping all their number constantly on hand to demand the right to vote. In order for the Senate to defeat, or rather inaction, to succeed, there must be a sufficient number of members to allow of their constant attendance, one of which may be resting while the other is working. The only plea, by the way, through which even a large majority can prevail over a small but determined minority.

The plan of arresting the passage of obnoxious laws, has been termed by some factions, party or others revolutionary. It may be the first, but we do not see how it can often be the last—for it is not a power for action, but for inaction—and is the last strictly conservative, and preservative of the existing condition of things, whether that may be. It is, therefore, more open to the charge of being anti-progressive and despotic, than of being revolutionary.

And in the charge of being factious, this is which more reasonably urged. Such movements are, as a general thing, evidently at factious, unless a sufficient motive can be pleaded in their justification. The burden of proof is always upon those who resort to the use of the extra-legislative means of defiance, and they are not to show that they will be satisfied to rest at a sufficient importance, and the whole aspect of the case of that character, not only to warrant, but even render it imperative upon them to resort to the last desperate means of delaying action, until time has been given for the voice of the people to be heard upon the question in dispute.

Believe to the present struggle—that upon the Nebraska Bill and the Missouri Compromise the friends of the bill allege that its enemies are acting in a factious spirit and manner; to which these, by opposing the will of the majority of the House, and, in the second place, by opposing the will of the majority of the people, whose representatives they are, and to do that the people pronounced at the last election a reaction in favor of the Compromise measures, recommending these measures to receive the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise. On which issue, then, rest the charge of faction.

On the other hand, the opponents of the Nebraska Bill contend, that, though a minority in Congress, they really do represent a large majority of the people of the United States. That, at the last election, the people did not choose that they were expressing any opinion upon the subject—and that, if the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise had been made an issue by the last session of Congress, it would have been generally defeated by immense majorities. That every election that has taken place since the enactment of this bill, has manifested in the most unmistakable manner, that a large majority of the people were opposed to it. That there has been no petitions for its passage, while hundreds of thousands of names, exceeding those of 1,000 clergymen, and other leading men of all parties—have been forwarded to Congress against it. That in other representative districts known to be almost unanimously opposed to the bill, have been prevailed upon by party means, to misrepresent their constituencies—for the reason being that they have been bribed to play the traitor. That no immediate necessity demands the instant passage of the bill, and that therefore it can easily be laid over till the next session of Congress, which will give the people time to make their sentiments known upon the subject. And that, therefore, in short, they, are virtually only to represent the great majority of the country, and are bound, by the principles of republican government, to defeat the measure, if they can, by all the means in their power, which are not factious in the sense of being opposed to the will of the majority of the American people.

Such is the strength of the battle-ground upon which the opponents of the Nebraska Bill will be found. If they fail to defeat it, they will be able to say that they have done their duty, and that the responsibility of its passage rests upon others. The Southern slave interests will, of course, be found to be the principal supporters of the measure, and they will be able to say that they have done their duty, and that the responsibility of its passage rests upon others. The Southern slave interests will, of course, be found to be the principal supporters of the measure, and they will be able to say that they have done their duty, and that the responsibility of its passage rests upon others.

NEW VIEWS.

A single week more, to-day, and the Spring campaign will be fairly opened. Then, for the first time, we shall be able to see what the enemy intends to do, and what we have to do in order to meet him. Then, for the first time, we shall be able to see what the enemy intends to do, and what we have to do in order to meet him. Then, for the first time, we shall be able to see what the enemy intends to do, and what we have to do in order to meet him.

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SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1854.

Congressional News

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.
FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

On the 8th, Mr. Douglas said he had been requested to present a remonstrance purporting to be signed by the authority of a large number of Clergymen of the North Western States, against the Nebraska Bill. A memorandum at its foot stated the number of signers to be 504. It is a copy of one of the New England remonstrances, with the exception that the words "In the name of Almighty God," are omitted, and the words "as Citizens and Ministers of the Gospel" inserted in lieu of them. Mr. Douglas made a speech, in which he manifested great anxiety for the cause of true religion, and great irritability towards the clergy. The memorial was laid on the table.

Mr. Gwin moved to take up the vote on the Land Bill for the Indigent Insane. Agreed to. The Bill was then postponed till Wednesday.

Mr. Gwin moved to take up the Pacific Railroad Bill.

Mr. Walker opposed, insisting that the Homestead Bill had, in all fairness, priority, and had too long and too often been pushed aside for business of all other kinds.

Mr. Cass urged taking up the Homestead. It was a measure which ought to have passed long since. The country in this bill had another instance of the great loss of Mr. Webster, who, if living, would be here giving it his warm and successful support. He did not consider it any disrespect to the President to postpone the vetoed bill. While he heartily approved the veto of that bill, he was not in any committal to the ... [illegible]

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible]

... Mr. Richardson moved it be laid aside.

The Deficiency Bill and several others were laid aside, one by one, the vote in most cases being taken by tellers.

The French Spoliation Bill was laid aside, by yeas 89, nays 33, and this was the average vote on laying aside the other bills.

During these proceedings several ineffectual motions were made that the committee rise. At last, after tedious and noisy proceedings, the bill heretofore reported by Mr. Richardson, from the Committee on Territories, entitled a bill to organize the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, was reached, evidently much to the joy of its friends, who gave expression to their feelings by spontaneous applause, which the Chairman ... During the confusion, Mr. Washburne, of Maine, hastily moved that the bill be laid aside, which produced much laughter.

The committee refused to lay it aside—ayes 85, nays 103.

Mr. Richardson said he proposed to offer a substitute to the bill.

["Stand back!" "Come up this way!" exclaimed several members, "we want to hear you."]

He was interrupted by gentlemen, who in every direction were calling for copies of the Senate bill. The pages hurried to the stand near the Clerk's desk, and, getting full supplies, distributed them briskly all over the Hall.

Mr. Richardson (this part of the business being over) resumed, saying he did not intend to go into the discussion of the measure at this time, only so far as to explain the character of his substitute.— There were many arguments urged by the enemies of the measure to which he should like to reply, but he would not consume the time. He desired the friends of the bill to be heard, and when they are ready to vote on the question—

A Voice—"And the enemies, too?"

Yes, the enemies too. He would give them a chance, and hoped at a very early day, this question would be brought to a vote. The substitute he proposed was substantially the Senate bill, leaving out the Clayton amendment. ... [illegible]

... "yea."

One o'clock.—The proposition was finally successful, and the House closed its session after thirty-six hours of constant struggle between the two parties—the result being a triumph, for the time, to the opponents of the Nebraska bill.

On the 12th, Saturday, the interesting proceedings of the two previous days were resumed at the usual hour of meeting, with all the advantage of the new vigor arising from the members having enjoyed a good rest, but it did not last long, for at two o'clock in the afternoon, on motion of Mr. Richardson, the House adjourned. The chief feature of the session was the reading by Mr. Hunt, of Louisiana, of an extract in the Washington "Union," in reference to the adjournment of Friday night, which Mr. Hunt considered a total misrepresentation of his feelings and conduct. He had not characterized any section of the opposition to the Nebraska Bill, as acting factiously. There was much clapping of hands and laughter when the House adjourned at 2 o'clock, on Mr. Richardson's motion.

General News.

THE SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.—On the 2nd, the Association held their annual election, when the following officers were chosen:—President, Dr. Torrey; Permanent Secretary, Walcott Gibbs; Treasurer, Mr. Elwyn; Recording Secretary, Lawrence Smith. The Association voted to meet in Providence, on the 16th of August, 1855.

Among the papers of interest submitted, may be mentioned the highly valuable paper of Dr. Gale, on the Patent Office. Formerly patents had been granted without examination—such was even now the custom in France—America was the only country where examinations were rigidly made and confided in. England, within a few years, had imitated our plan, but not in all its details. The first patent, in this country, was granted in 1790, under the act, that on any petition for improvement in the useful arts, a patent should issue. The law was amended in 1793, but patents continued to be granted whenever asked for, and of course, little was thereby accomplished for the advancement of the arts. Under the law of 1836, the office was entirely re-organized, and assumed its present place. A Commissioner of Patents was appointed, ... [illegible]

[illegible]

... the charge, is one of great importance. The verdict of the jury would seem to sustain the position, that a man who has mind and memory enough to pay for his newspaper in advance, is competent to make his will.—*Franklin Democrat.*

A new organization, which promises completely to overshadow the "Know Nothings," has recently been effected in New York. The new order is called the "Know Nothings." The password which gains admittance for the initiated, is "*Any Red?*" to which the reply must be, after an honest examination of the pocket, "*Nary Red!*"

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The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1854.

REMARKS.—There has been a fair amount of business doing during the past week. Cotton has been in fair request, and prices are well maintained. Bark remains without change. Breadstuffs have been rather quiet. The receipts of Flour and Grain have been extremely small, and the stocks are light. Coal is in good demand for shipment at full rates, but the scarcity of suitable vessels, and the high rates of freight demanded for the Eastward, have had a tendency to restrict operations. Supplies are arriving freely from the Schuylkill mines, but the receipts from the Lehigh have been quite moderate. Coffee, Sugar, and Molasses have been in steady demand, but at rather lower prices. In Hemp and Hides there is nothing doing. Iron is held firmly, and there is a fair inquiry, but most of the supplies now coming forward were previously contracted for. Lead is scarce. In Lumber there is considerable activity, but without change in prices. Naval Stores are ... [illegible]

[illegible]

THE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

NO WONDER HE WAS THANKFUL.

[illegible]

LUMBER.—Supplies continue to arrive freely, and there is a fair demand for most descriptions, without any essential change in prices. Sales of Laths at $2,25 per M, and 4 feet Pickets at $9,50. Southern Yellow Pine Boards sell at $16a17 per M feet. The receipts of Carolina Lumber show a material falling off compared with former seasons.

Shipped by Lehigh, week ending the 6th inst.

Past	990,680
Previously	3,340,465
Total this year	4,333,145

MOLASSES.—The market has been very quiet since our last notice, and the only sales reported are small lots of Cuba at 20c, and 300 bbls New Orleans at 23a24c, on time.

NAVAL STORES.—There has been very little doing in any description, and for Spirits of Turpentine lower rates have been accepted. Sales of 300 bbls at 64a67 cts per gallon, cash and time. Tar and Pitch are scarce. 1,000 bbls Common Rosin sold at $1,60 per bbl, cash, $1,80 on time, and Soap in small lots at $2a3,50 for Nos 2 and 1.

OILS.—Fish Oils are held firmly, a sale of 2a300 bbls Crude Whale was made from the wharf at 59ja61c, 4 mos. Winter Sperm Oil is held firmly at $1,60. In Lard Oil no change. Linseed Oil sells in small lots at 90a91 per gallon. Import of Oil for the week ending May 8.

	Sperm.	Whale.	Bone.
New Bedford	435	11,325	92,030
Dartmouth	830		
Edgartown	100	2,100	
Newport		3,100	
New London		4,330	
Cold Spring	380	1,420	
New York	438	7,300	200,000
Total	2,303	29,505	292,030

PLASTER.—There is a steady demand for Soft, and further sales have been made at $4,12½a3,87½ per ton.

RICE.—There has been a steady demand at former rates. Sales of 338 casks in lots at 3¼a4c per lb, 4 mos, for inferior and prime quality.

SALT.—Prices are unchanged. An import of 4,600 sacks Liverpool Ground sold on terms not made public.

SEEDS.—There is little inquiry for Cloverseed, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 200 bushels at $4,50 per 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $2,30 to 3,25, but there is little or no demand for it. The market is bare of Flaxseed, and it is wanted at $1,70 per bushel.

SPICES.—The sales have been unimportant.

SPIRITS.—Limited sales of Brandy and Gin are making at our former quotations. N E Rum sells in lots at 35a36c. Whiskey is in limited request. Small sales of bbls at 27c; some Ohio at 27½c, and hhds at 26 cts.

SUGAR.—There has been but a limited inquiry during the past week, and prices are barely maintained; ... [illegible]

[illegible]

Bank Note List.

[illegible]

ALMANAC.

May, 1854.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
20 Saturday,	4 49	7 11	7 35	
21 Sunday,	4 48	7 12	8 11	
22 Monday,	4 47	7 13	8 55	
23 Tuesday,	4 46	7 14	9 30	D. H. M.
24 Wedn'day,	4 45	7 15	10 21	First 5 4 31
25 Thursday,	4 45	7 15	11 6	Full 12 10 48
26 Friday,	4 44	7 16	11 52	Last 19 1 23
27 Saturday,	4 43	7 17	12 39	New 26 3 49

Marriages.

Marriage notices must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

In Camden, N. J. on the 12th Feb. by the Rev. Joseph O. Rodgers, Mr. CHARLES W. CURTS, of Woodbury, N. J. to Miss MARIA HALSELL, of Philadelphia.

On the evening of Tuesday, the 2d inst. by the Rev. H. A. Boardman, CHARLES S. GAUNTT, M. D. to MARY A. daughter of Wm. Todd, Esq. all of this city.

On Wednesday, the 10th inst. by the Rev. John Street, Mr. GEORGE DENISON, to Miss SARAH A. TOMLINSON, all of this city.

On the 9th ult. by the Rev. H. E. Montgomery, ANTHONY H. SHARP, to ANNA J. MCCALLA, both of this city.

At Bordentown, on the 18th ult. by the Rev. F. M. Chalin, Mr. ROBERT STROUD, of Chesnut Hill, to Miss REBECCA S. JOHNSON, of the former place.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. C. R. Demme, Mr. HENRY SPELLERBERG, to CATHARINE KRETSCHMAR, both of this city.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. G. A. Rosshert, Mr. GEORGE MYERS, of Atlantic county, to Miss SARAH J. ADAMS, of Gloucester county, N. J.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. H. Reeve, THOMAS BUTLER, to MARY, daughter of Louis Gert, Esq. of this city.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. H. W. Ducachet, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, HENRY W. OVERMAN, to HARRIET M. daughter of John Cope, Esq. all of this city.

On the 19th ult. by the Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, Rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, ERASTUS P. SERVER, to SALLIE S. daughter of the late Wm. F. Van Beck, all of this city.

On the 9th instant, by Friends' Ceremony, before Charles Gilpin, Mayor, REUBEN HARPER, of Clifton, Luzerne county, Pa. to SARAH N. KULP, of Germantown.

On the 5th instant, by John G. Wilson, V. D. M. Mr. JOHN HIBBS, to Miss ANN SELL, both of Kensington.

[illegible]

Deaths.

Notices of Deaths must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC, OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

MORE HOME TESTIMONY.

[illegible]

Selected Poetry.

THE MAIDEN'S MINIATURE.

[illegible]

Take it. Enough—may it be
Guardian angel calm thine!
Let it from perfume for children,
In the long, lone hours—ah!
When the "dark and stormy night"
Gathers round thy pet in prison!
When thy heart is growing weary,
Sinnin! Sinnin! let this smile!
Try my love, the test and strong,
Let it true thee keep thy vows.

Take it, Sinnin—may it be
Twilight visitant to thee!
When the stars with shadowish bright,
Gladly round the hour of night!
When the heavy curtain's fall,
Fragrant of the sweet home flower,
Sinnin! let the shadow be
For entire benefit than one,
And its name be whispered me,
Fondly, on the lee of sheet.

Take it, Sinnin—may it be
Talisman, and much beside!
Better far, and richer even,
Than may'st most hope or dream.
Then may'st most 'bosch thine skies,
Not too wild thy pulse shall beat,
While the sun upon thy heart,
Flying it with kindly heat,
Where the storms wind mutter, and gay—
Where the bleak winds whistle round,
And with that child "all is well."

New Haven, Mared, 1854.

Selected Articles.

EXTRACTS

FROM THE

LIFE OF JEFFERSON.

BY HENRY S. RANDALL, L. L. D.

Mr. Jefferson as a Lover.—Personal Description of Martha Wayles.—Marriage.—Having succeeded the subscriber in the due and time-honored order, as laid down by the "unwritten law" of Virginia, in the case of his affair to be found in Book 1 of this work, dressed by him to his friend Page, commenced his addresses to the lady who was to be his wife and companion through the rest of his years. These are to be found at length in Prof. Tucker's life of him, and in the Congressional edition of his correspondence. They possess some interest in relation to their subject matter, but least, as the earliest specimens of their author's epistolary writing which have been preserved. Though they display something of that easy command of language and flowing style—for which he afterwards so celebrated, they exhibit no peculiar grace of style, in quantity of expression. They, however, they would scarcely be expected in the careless, offhand effusions of boyish interest. It cannot, unable to see the fatuous statement "signing like fireworm" in a foot love; concerning, after the supposed habits of student life, the sense of his mistress' under ash'ward Latin years and Greek accents, and the like. His family and their friends, of course, was supposed to have a vast interest in discovering, delightfully describing, the happy character of his life in Belvidere. In the epistle (that route in Raleigh tavern where we shall soon find him acting as colleged a part,) covering the customary departing vow, that "Rebecca will not accept his section, it never shall be offered to another;" and so on to the end of the chapter in the well beaten track of sentimentality. The object of this fond attachment was a Miss Rebecca Burwell, (call'd Belinda as a pet name, or by way of contrast, mean!) whose residence was at or near the Capitol, and who was the daughter of a Mr. Burwell.

Mr. Jefferson's proposals seem to have been accepted with the condition that he would not see the ex three years in foreign travel before marriage." Whether for this, or for some other preference lay in a different direction, Miss Burwell somewhat abruptly married another man in 1780.

Mr. Jefferson was generally, however, attentive to females with the other sex, and without success. His appearance was engaging. His face, though angular, and far from beautiful, beamed with kindness, with intelligence, and with the cheerful vivacity of a happy, benevolent, and gifted mind. His person was of the finest form of the well-built cavalier—tall, erect, and graceful. He sat, deep-set eyes, rather light in color, and flashing with the light of genius, according to the light in which they were viewed, seem occasionally sparkling with fire, and at the clear lake mirrors the cloud, every emotion which was passing through his mind. He stood six feet two and a half inches in height, and though very slim, his form was erect and sinewy, and his movements singularly easily and vigor. He was an expert musician, a fine dancer, a dashing rider, and there was no manly exercise in which he could not easily well his part. His manners were remarkable graceful, but simple and natural. He was sensitive already possessed no inconsiderable share of that charm which, in after years, won or need conciliate friends, and to which was also attributed so seductive an influence in wrinkling the young and beautiful heart in political views. There was a frankness, earnestness and cordiality in his tone—a deep sympathy with humanity—a confidence in man, and a sanguine hopefulness in his destiny—which irresistibly upon the feelings not only of the ordinary hearer, but of those given men whose communion with the world had perhaps led them to form less favorable estimates of it—and such men as the clockmaker Small, the sagacious Patrick Henry, and gifted Pasquier. Mr. Jefferson's temper was gentle, kindly and forgiving. It it had naturally had anything of that waterish which is the usual accompaniment of affections and sympathies so ardent, it had been extinguished by habitual control. Yet under its own placidity, there was not wanting those in its constitution of calm self-reverence and energy which will instinctively recognize and respect. There is not an instance on record of his having been engaged in a personal encounter, or of his having suffered a personal indignity. Possessing the necessary requirements, he avoided the vices of the young Virginia gentry of the day, and a habit of habits, which if not vices themselves, are often made the parents of vices, and which he never gambled. To avoid importunities to games which were generally accompanied with betting, he never learned to distinguish one card from another (a) was mentioned in the enjoyments of the table; to indulge often had been an aversion which rarely yielded to any circumstance, his mental was vigorated by early habits of sobriety. Though he spoke of it as trying "the visionary of a Socratic horse," and that "much of his time," he never put his fine horse in training to run, never ran him a single race, and he very rarely joined in the pleasant exhilaration known to it in the pleasant to the aspiring student—of the chase. With such qualities of mind and character, with the favor of powerful friends and relatives, with a sense of honor and rectitude to urge him onward, Mr. Jefferson was at a young man to be tightly regarded by the young or by all of either sex.

He became of age in 1761.

Mr. Jefferson's Homesickness and Home.—Not anticipating a particular recurrence to this topic, a few general remarks are here made.

"Home west is smells, spur and spur,"

may here be presented.

Notwithstanding Mr. Jefferson was no tantamount, he revealed the greatest love of his religion for this spot, and rarely lost a occasion apparently of writing which there was not [illegible] a yearning zeal. He marked fondness he hence commenced and ended every by with his life. His preference was for the Virginia once home; he did not ride, and was never willing to defer any either. Two or three pages of his first book are devoted to the peculiarities of those purchased, or selected from his brethren's stock, for his own use. He usually kept several fine breed mares, and to shall find Carnwalis, in his predatory excursion

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*The accurate items expresses this design, specifically England, Holland, France, Spain, Italy, Portugal and Austria, as then through the Northern Division of America, in his passport—now. Why he gave this on does not appear.

†It had the general condition prevailed by my person [illegible] and by a ride, as this and regular that if period of after the slightest exposure.

‡ Dust disturbed, perhaps, by the gentle designation, "or do?" It has been often described, as real, but it was not so any part of old life. It seemed slightly speckled with white while he was in Francis, and grew more so at the end of his life, but never became white.

§ His grandson, Colonel Thomas J. Randolph, informs us that such were never placed in his house, even by company.

MISSIONS.

A MARRIED GENTLEMAN.

The conduct of Reverend Hawthorne's Tutor, in his recent entry on the field of missionary labor, has drawn upon him the censure of many of his friends. Some of these, who are personally acquainted for many years, in the most intimate relations, with the gentleman, have expressed their surprise at the unexpected course he has taken. Others, who have known him only by reputation, have spoken of his conduct in terms of severe censure. It is, therefore, due to the character of Mr. Hawthorne, that the following statement should be made.

Mr. Hawthorne has been for many years a devoted friend of the cause of missions. He has been a liberal contributor to the funds of the Board, and has frequently expressed his desire to engage in the work of a missionary. He has also been a diligent student of the Bible, and has made himself familiar with the history of missions. He has been a member of the Church for many years, and has been a faithful and consistent Christian. He has been a member of the Board of Missions for many years, and has been a faithful and consistent Christian. He has been a member of the Board of Missions for many years, and has been a faithful and consistent Christian.

City Scenes.

NEVER CARRY YOUR GLOVES IN YOUR HAT.

Mr. Fallington fairers himself he is creating a sensation.—(Perhaps he is).

ADA.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Like brightest of visions, is brightest of hours,
Which the memory loves to recall;
With the sweetest light gladdening the heart and the eyes,
And the song of the bird, and the hum of the bee.

Come Ada.

When the heavens that come with her fragrant is
Where roses with the breath of the lovely morn
Where with the breathing to wander alone,
Where I clasped her white hand while I called her my own.

Come Ada.

Now warm is the sunlight, and blue are the skies,
And the flowers are gone to the hill shadow lies,
And I hear the cool fleet of the western spot,
But I wait, and I watch, and I listen in vain.

For Ada.

For away in the church-yard a grave mound is made,
Ah pale and so cold as the last winter's snow,
Where the wild flowers wave
Ada.

And enshrouded in silence and darkness below,
As pale and as cold as the last winter's snow,

MISS LOUISE E. VICKROY.

Johnstown, Pa., March, 1854.

Wit and Humor.

DICK TROT AND HIS YANKEE CLOCK.

"Well, sir," said Dick to me one day, about five years or better ago, I bought a wooden clock from a Yankee pedlar, named Tom Jones, who used to travel through this country, droppin' one at almost every house. Now the last one he had, and I paid him five dollars for it. She was a perfect gem of a clock, and then such a beauty! Her thirty-day, pompy figur', dressed out in her painted case, just fitted my eyes exactly to a gnat's ear. Well, sir, the chief of it I might almost say the first little pumpkin would bring back'ards and forrards, like a proper case. Then she'd strike all day after day, week after week, does not keep on keepin' up with the sun, and determine to go once a month, and then she'd be a clock she would get ahead of her. She'd dig at the minutes, and she never could get done with 'em, and she'd be twelve and eleven all day. She'd be at it nights and then go to bed, pretty near as late as I did myself. I might almost say she'd be busy all night, although I wasn't wakeful her; wouldn't allow the sun to be up before her, and she'd be a-hard at it, and then she'd be a-hard at it, and then she'd be a-hard at it, and then